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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The new British Parliament was opened; Mr. Feel was again chosen Speaker of the House, Mr. Gladstone seconding the motion for his re-election: John Morley will be Chief Secretary for Ireland, === Emperor William's yacht was again beaten in a race at Cowes. == Trouble is said to have arisen between the Madagascar Government and the French Resi-

Congress.-Both houses in session. - Senate Only routine business transacted. - House The filibusters were defeated in the attempt to prevent consideration of the World's Fair Appropriation bill, and under a suspension of the rules it was decided to vote on the bill to-day.

Domestic .- Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy resi dent of Fall River, and his wife, were murdereby some one unknown in their home in broad - Strikers attacked the men wh were returning to work at the Duquesne stee. works of the Carnegie Co.; order was restored by the soldiery. - The tenth annual conference began at Northfield, Mass. - The Watterson Clubhouse at Louisville, Ky., was dedicated; Mr. Watterson and Mr. Stevenson made speeches. - Some letters from General heretofore unpublished, written at th time of the Grant & Ward failure, were made public. --- The season at the State Camp was brought to a close with brilliant manoeuvres. The Nebraska Republican State Convention met at Lincoln. - The New-York Yacht Club fleet raced from New-London to Newport.

City and Saburban.-Don M. Dickinson was thosen chairman of the Democratic National Cam baign Committee. - Many striking workmen building trades defied the walking dele ates and returned to work. - Archbishop Cor rigan denied that he had been disrespectful to the Pope, === Trouble over allowing members of the Methodist Church at New-City to dance threatens to disrupt the church. - Winners at Monmouth Park: Banquet, St. Michael, Kirsch, Kingston, Estelle and Entre. - The New-York baseball team defeated Washington, and Brooklyn Philadelphia. - Stocks advanced in the early d 1 lings, but, declined afterward, and closed rather heavy, with generally small losses; exceptions were not infrequent.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 68; average, 78.

Persons going out of town for the summer can Lave the Doily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Through the kindness of our honest Free-Trade friends in the Democratic National Convention the chief issue in the present political canvass has been presented so sharply and unambiguously that the voters of the United States will have plenty of time to study the political doings in Great Britain this summer. The new Parliament met yesterday, when there were a few picturesque incidents, chief of which was the enthusiastic greeting to Mr. Gladstone on the part of the Liberal and Irish members. The most significant intelligence produced by the day, however, concerns Mr Gladstone's Ministry: Mr. Morley has consented to accept the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

There is an indication that the time is arrived for footing up the accounts of another great struggle between employers and employes. The local strike in the building trades seems to be rapidly nearing an end, with a failure scored by the walking delegates, a loss of half a million dollars, one murder, several disturbances and much suffering to be charged against the strikers. There has likewise been a change in the aspect of things in Western Pennsylvania, where the Duquesne Mills became the scene of violence which seems to have sprung from a feeling of desperation at the prospect of a speedy collapse of the strike which was begun under the mistaken impression that it would help the men at Homestead.

To the vast difference between things caused by points of view proverbial expression was given long ago in the story of the complainant, the judge and the gored ox. During the sesour friends of the third political estate disofficeholders favoring the renomination of President Harrison. The offence, indeed, seemed so rank that the character of the President counted as naught against it. Well, there cratic Convention, for obvious reasons; but, strange to say, when the Democratic Campaign Committee came to elect a chairman yester-

day such disinterested gentlemen as William C. Whitney, William F. Harrity and Bradley B. Smalley, whose abhorrence of Republican officeholders was nurtured in the political household of Mr. Cleveland, chose Mr. Don M. Dickinson, who, it may be assumed, has a profound conviction that officeholders ought to be disfranchised. Mr. Brice, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Sheehan, three men who did not hold office under Mr. Cleveland, it is said declined the chairmanship.

The wisdom of old sayings is frequently confirmed by modern discovery. Centuries ago. when the planets were still believed to exert beneficent or malevolent influences upon mankind, it was set down that men born under Mars were "lyers, gret swerers," and that such an one was "good to be a barboure and a blode letter and to draw tethe." The present proximity of the red planet and its influence upon some newspaper writers would seem to indicate that they were born under Mars and had mistaken their calling. The difference between the sensational stories which are printing every day and the conservative statements of the astronomers ought to be kept in view; it may serve to save the readers of some of our contemporaries from the dangers of an overheated imagination.

A FATEFUL NIGHT.

It will be an interesting, eventful, memorable night. For the first time since the Chicago Convention overcame Mr. Cleveland's misgivings and nominated him for the Presidency the Democratic State Committee is to meet. And there is business on hand. The nature of the weeks ago by "The New-York Times" with a candor which left nothing in suspense. Taking its proper place at the head of the triumphant Cleveland cohorts, our contemporary on the morning of the nomination proclaimed the watchword of the campaign-Put none-but idolaters on guard. Under direct inspiration it dismissed in disgrace from the service of candidate and party the "devils," "pirates" and "misleaders"-to wit, Murphy and Sheehan. It ordered that their buttons should be cut off and their heads shaved, and that they should be drummed out of the Democratic camp to the "Rogues' March." Owing to circumstances over which nobody seems to have had any control, these explicit orders have been held in abeyance up to this time. But there is no reason to suppose that the purpose of the commander-in-chief has been modified. The State Committee meets to-night under instructions to administer the appointed discipline without further delay, and if the spirit as well as the letter of the orders is carried out, Murphy and Sheehan will be hung up by the thumbs for the rest of the campaign.

It will be a painful spectacle, but have they not amply earned the punishment? As the leader has declared, "It was the Cleveland Democracy which was recognized and influential at Chicago," and which there and then came into power in this State." Its sovereignty was officially proclaimed. From that moment Murphy and Sheehan were traitors, and justly doomed to a traitor's fate. Not only traitors. but "pirates," and not gentlemanly pirates either, but "blackguards," of whom "an honorable course" in the future " is unthinkable. Obviously, "neither of them can be retained in a post of trust and responsibility in the Dem ocratic organization." But it is quite as obv ous that mere ostracism will not suffice. body can afford to ignore "pirates." When they find that they cannot capture a ship and sail her to suit themselves they like nothing better than to scuttle her and slip away. The only safe course when you have them at your mercy is to trice them up. And that, we under stand, is the programme of the victorious Cleveland crew for to-night.

There is, to be sure, one contingency for which the official programme does not provide. It is just possible that Murphy and Sheehan may refuse to be hung up by the thumbs, or any other part of their anatomy, for the rest of the campaign, or even for so long a period as twenty seconds by a stop-watch. And when out of the McKinley bill or the billion-dollar it comes to a pull, it may be found that they have more weight on their end of the line than the official squad on the other end. Of course this would be exceedingly mortifying to the grim and intrepid leader who gave his orders some six weeks ago and means to have then: obeyed to-night at all hazards; especially since the mere accident of preponderance would not disturb his conviction that they are "black guards," "devils," "misleaders," "wrong-doers" and "pirates," What will happen? We don't know; but we are sure that as an object of contemporaneous human interest even the red and redoubtable Mars won't be in it to-night with the meeting of the Democratic State Committee

HOW THE TARIFF WORKS.

A practical object lesson on the operation of the McKinley act was offered in a staff correspondent's letter from Patchogue in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Before that act was passed there was in the village a small factory, in which imported lace curtains were bleached. When the duty on these goods was increased from 19 to 60 per cent the importers decided to manufacture the goods. There are now fourteen machines in operation in a large factory and 200 hands are employed, men earning from \$25 to \$30 a week and women from \$6 to \$8 a week. A new industry has been established there with a wage-roll of \$78,000 a year and a product of \$400,000. At the same time, cotton lace curtains are not higher in price to-day than they were two years ago when the Mc-Kinley act was passed. With increased competition and improvement of the machinery the price of the goods will be speedily lowered. desired. But, even as matters stand, consumers have no cause for complaint since the price has not been raised, and a Long Island town has been benefited by the introduction of a new industry offering employment for its working people.

Instances like this can easily be multiplied. Senator Aldrich referred to a very striking one in his tariff speech without giving all the facts about it. He produced a list of prices of silkstriped sleeve-linings, in which a reduction from 1890 was shown in five grades, ranging from 2.8 cents per yard in the lowest to 17.7 cents in the highest. His point was that the increase of duties had been followed by a cheapening of a class of goods in common use. He might have gone further. The Royal Weaving Company, of Pawtucket, whose list he quoted, had a languishing business with only twenty looms before the passage of the McKinley act. During the summer of 1890, when the bill was under discussion, there was a big cut in wages abroad, and the Pawtucket factory was closed and its twenty operatives were thrown out of sien of the Republican National Convention work. The McKinley act reopened that factory. originally belonged to the several states. The right to The number of looms was increased from 20 coursed with great energy on the iniquity of to 150. The investment was enlarged from \$20,000 to \$150,000. The wages of the men were raised 30 cents a day and those of the women 25 cents. Employment was offered to and the merits of his Administration were a greatly enlarged force of operatives. At the same time, as the result of increased protection were fewer Federal officeholders in the Demo- the goods have been cheapened from 80 to 65 cents at the mill and from \$1 to 75 cents to

the consumer. Now we ask some of the Free-Trade agitators.

them. Has any American interest suffered from na ions. This, surely, cannot be the case; this indislinings, into the country? The consumer can expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion ingman's coat, he has a saving of 25 per cent. great are the advantages! New factories are states, and general understanding of the people. built, a large force of skilled operatives is provided with new employment, and lines of business formerly conducted abroad are transferred to the United States. If the protective duties on those goods are scaled down by Democratic tariff-smashers, the factories will be closed, the business will be abandoned and the skilled workmen will be deprived of employment. Foreigners may gain by the destruction of American industries; our own people never.

· THE NEW SCARECROW.

"It is evident enough to those who read the ewspapers," says "The New-York Times," that Republicans are not well pleased with the knowledge that the Force bill is to be made an issue in this campaign." If our contemporary means by this that Republican newspapers as a rule have manifested either displeasure or disappointment at the apparent determination of the Democratic party to drop everything else and make the Presidential fight on the Force bill, we think it labors under a mistake. Nothing in our Republican exchanges, so far as we can see, justifies the statement. We do not think, as a matter of fact, that Republican business is not in doubt. It was divulged six newspapers have been very much affected by it either way. They seem to be looking at the performance in a curious, wondering way as something not easily understood, but not as anything that need excite displeasure or arouse alarm. But has it occurred to our neighbor "The Times" what an amusing spectacle the party it supports furnishes to the average man in the very sudden change of front it has been trying to make since the Chicago Convention confused one faction with its candidate and another with its platform and left everything in a jumble? It is not displeasing; it is not disappointing: it is simply funny. Funny beyoud description, to see this great Democratic army which carried the last Congressional elections overwhelmingly on the issues-as they said-of the McKinley tariff and the "Billion Dollar Congress," forgetting those two things entirely, turning tail on all that business, and setting up all at once the short that the liberties of the South are in danger from some Force bill or other which the wicked Republicans will pass as soon as they get the chance There's nothing dangerous in this change of

front. Intelligent voters are, as one might say, " on to it." Change of front and change of base are easily understood by men who take only the most casual interest in politics. The calamity-howlers have invented a new calamity : that's all. Two years ago these gentlemen went about with wide eyes and bulging cheeks telling the dear people that the McKinley bill would cheapen labor and put up the cost of living: that the policy of Protection would spread distress throughout the country, and that, while business was prostrate and trade at a standstill, financial ruin would be added to the other calamities by the extravagant appropriations of the L1st Congress. Two uncom monly terrifying and awe inspiring scare crows! Rather successful too. The calamity howlers did their work well. They scooped in a majority of one hundred and fifty. One hundred and fifty majority of the queerest lot of chattering cranks and learned lumatics ranging all the way from "Tom" Watson to George Fred Williams, that ever escaped on of Bedlam. There has not been any sign of a calamity; nor if there had been have these fellows done a thing to avert it. What they have done in the way of tariff legislation of cotting down appropriations does not rise t the dignity of puttering. And now they are off on a new scent. It is the liberties of the South that are in danger. No calamities came ceased to scare. They may be taken down But there is a new danger: Democratic states men say it is an appalling one, and speak of it with a shiver. If Republicans get the power they will pass laws which will overturn social order at the South and establish a reign of Davenports and despots. Sure of it this time And it is really more dreadful to think of than anything that could have happened in the way of commercial distress, industrial depression of financial ruin.

The howling dervishes forget that the Republicans have been administering this Gov ernment, making and executing its laws mosof the time for the last thirty years, and that to their magnanimity and forbearance, their eatholic spirit and broad patriotism, their geniu for government and their comprehensive grass of affairs, the South owes more than to any other party or people or cause. The voting people of this country are not fools, even if some of them were fooled by the scarecrows of two years ago. They know too much of political history, even the most ignorant of them to entertain for a moment the idea that the success of the Republicans in November would have any other effect upon the South than to increase its prosperity and promote the welfare of all its people. The shrickers are deceiving nobody but themselves. So far as Republicans are concerned, we believe there is a universal desire to fight the campaign in a manly, outspoken way on the question of the tariff as the principal issue. That is what we supposed we were challenged to in the nomination of Mr Cleveland, and what "The Times" especially

FROM JACKSON TO CLEVELAND.

Governor McKinley's able speech at Beatrice on Tuesday, of which portions have been printed, contained one passage which is worthy of particular attention. Discussing the declaration in the Democratic platform that protective duties are unconstitutional, he not only cited the fact that Mr. Madison reported and President Washington signed the second act ever passed by the Congress of the United States, which was, as its preamble declared, an act for the encouragement and protection of manufactures." and that all the great men who took part in establishing the Government then supported the protective policy, but he quoted from Andrew Jackson, the founder of the old Democratic party, who said in his message December 7, 1830:

The protective tariff is objected to as unconstitu of domestic branches of industry, is so completely Mentical with that power that it is difficult to supplace the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation ing entirely passed from the States, the right to ex the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently if it be not possessed by

who are declaiming against the McKinley act, to people stripped of the right to foster their own ininstries, and to counterpot the most selfish and do tariff changes which have brought new industries, like cotton lace curtains and sleeve- be within the scope of the authority on the subject buy the curtains as cheaply as in 1890, and in sin confirmed by the opinions of Presidents Wash-sleeve-linings, which are used in every work-lington, Jederson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right, under the Constitution, as by the uniform prac-That kind of a tariff is not a tax; and how like of congress, the continued acquiescence of the It is not a small matter that a National party

deliberately denounces as unconstitutional a policy thus powerfully supported by the framers of the Constitution, and by the very President who is claimed as the founder of that party. This formal declaration, made at the opening of a National canvass, fixes the attention of thousands who are not familiar with the Nation's early history. It educates them to believe, without the slightest warrant in reason. in facts or in law, that the Government has been unconstitutionally administered for more than thirty years. Such a belief, however false and groundless, if honestly held by ill-informed men, prepares them for almost any form of resistance to National authority. It was precisely such false and dangerous teaching that prepared multitudes for the great Rebellion. and thus deluged the land with blood.

It is not enough to say that a party makes itself ridiculous by a declaration so plainly contrary to the letter of the Constitution and to the teachings of history. False education of voters on such a matter is a crime against our free institutions. It tends to undermine and destroy the spirit of loyalty and patriotism upon which those institutions must ever de pend. When any party thus sets itself to break down the regard of the people for their Government, to encourage them to feel that they have been wronged by persistent violation of the Nation's fundamental law, it assumes a responsibility which can scarcely be measured. It is a very grave matter, as the Democratic party will assuredly realize before the contest of 1892 has ended.

The reasonings of President Jackson on this subject are the more pertinent because the first serious attempt to resist and overthrow the authority of the United States Government had for its sole excuse precisely the same false idea of the Constitution which President Jackson then exposed and censured. By his firmness nullification in South Carolina was quickly stamped out, and for years the theories upon which the nullifiers had begun to act were no longer taught by any political party. But as time passed on this same dangerous heresy again appeared in Democratic platforms and in Democratic action, and after the lapse of thirty years again became the keynote of rebellion against the Government. It is not possible to speak too earnestly or strongly of the effort to revive, after all the losses and horrors of the Civil War, the same hateful heresy which gave it whatever power it had to mislead honest citizens. Nor is it possible for the country to condemn too strongly, by the votes of the people at the coming election, the attempt at this late day to revive the spirit of nullification and disloyalty.

In view of the positive and off-repeated declaration of Mr. Cleveland's personal organ, "The New York Times," that Messrs. Edward Murphy and William F. Sheehan "were doomed to stay out in the wet and cold forever," their appearance at the Democratic State Committee meeting to nigh cill be an astonishing piece of estrontery. "The imes," however, is prepared for such a proceed ig. It predicted that they would "court recogution" and "cigim the title of Democrats." But they know what they have to expect. They canof profess to be acting under the innocent imession that they will be welcome among the levelandic elect. They were distinctly informe "The Times," speaking for "everybody who accrety desires the election of Cleveland," that they are objects of "natural suspicion," "devils,

pirates," "blackguards," "misleaders" wrong doers"; that "norther of them can be retained in a post of trast and responsibility in the Democratic organization," and that in the new era of Democracy brought about by Cleveland's of becomingly loath Murphy and Sheehan. It is e-perate creatures should dare to show their ares to the now-purified atmosphere of the Hoff nan House

Senator Brice is authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland has recently said: "I can win in this fight without New York " We shall see He will have the chance to redeem his board

The leading name among Chairman Harrity's ampaign Committee is that of Calvin S. Brice His appearance as a campaigner recalls an inter esting incident of the closing hours of the strug gle at Chicago. The Senator was passing along corridor of the Auditorium, when an intense Cleveland enthusiast encountered him with the question, "Hadn't you better harry up, Senator, and get aboard the band wagon?" embodied in the question was stolen, but the answer it drew out was not "Oh, yes," the Ghio Senator replied, "I guess it's time to get aboard. But it isn't a band wagon, my friendit's a hearse!" It is to be hoped that Mr. Brie will enjoy his place on the heatse.

The Democracy is bearing altogether too much about McKinley prices this year. It wants to discuss the "Force bill," or the weather, or any thing that has no back action in it.

Fusion has been knocked out in Michigan, at any rate. The Democrats of that State tried hard to induce the Third party people to combine with them in the nomination of both electoral and State tickets, but without success. 'The People's party has decided "to keep in the middle of the road," and has nominated a slate of its own. This was exceedingly humiliating to the Democrats, whose leading candidates for Governor had all indorsed the Omaha platform and were willing to run on free-silver principles or any other that promised to make and hold votes. No heresy is too rank for a Democrat when he is chasing an

The Chicago Convention declared it to be ": fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except or the purpose of revenue only." President Jackson was a good Democrat, but he did not consider that kind of doctrine to be sound Defor the support of the Government, for the mocracy, or anything less than sheer lawlessdischarge of the debts of the United States and ness, when it was embodied in the following ordinance of nullification* passed by a South Carolina convention in November, 1832:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by various acts, purporting to be acts laying duties and im-posts on foreign imports, but in reality intended for the protection of domestic manufacturers, etc., haih exceeded its just powers under the Constitu-

We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carelloa, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the several acts and parts of acts of the Congress of the United States purporting to be have for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of the United States purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities, etc. . . are manthor-ized by the Constitution of the United States, and violate the true reaning and intent thereof, and are null, void, and no law.

The Tribune's roll of "American Millonaires" is now for sale, in pamphlet form, in the Business Office of this paper. As originally printed in The Tribune, the list comprised the names of 4,226 persons and estates. Careful correction has reduced the number to 4,047. In all probability, the list even yet contains the names of political aystem would thus present the anomaly of a la few people who are reputed by their friends shores.

and neighbors to be worth more than they really are; but, on the other hand, there may be a few millionaires living very quietly, who have successfully escaped the eye of the tax gatherer, the mercantile agency and the compiler of The Tribune's roll. On the whole, the total may be taken as being fairly correct. The roll is an exceedingly interesting one, and the political point which it proves is unanswerable. Copies will be mailed to any address for 25 cents each. A few copies, better bound and printed, with flexible cloth covers, will be mailed for \$1 each.

When Mr. Coudert was anti-snapping at Chi cago he was asked if he thought there was room for two such organizations as the regular Democratic Committee and the anti-snapper crowd. There is certainly room for ours!" replied Mr. Condert. And he was right. It is now taking up just about as much room as a microbe.

Our Democratic friends are making a great to-do about Alabama having elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 35,000. They say that this insures Cleveland a great victory in the Why, in the August elec-Fouth. Does it? tion of 1888 the Democratic candidate for Governor received a majority of 111,203, and in the ensuing November Cleveland was able to obtain only 61,123, a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. If he loses from the August majority in 1802 as much and as fast as in 1888, Harrison will carry Alabama by at least 20,000.

It is learned from "The Philadelphia Times" that Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, "is not allowing the grass to grow under his feet." It is rumored, however, that so much grass and grass so tall is growing under the feet appertaining to Senator Hill that he has found it necessary to provide himself with a lawn-mower.

Of course, if Murphy, Sheehan, Croker, Cock-ran and the rest of Hill's Regulars are "devils," "pirates," "blackguards," persons of whom an honorable course is "unthinkable," "evil spirits," misleaders," and all the rest of it, as Mr. Cleveland's true-blue organ says they are, why, that is pretty bad; but it has never yet been charged that they are humbugs, willing to profit by erimes of which they dare not assume the responsibility.

American Protection may be judged by its works: Factories in full operation, wages the highest in the world, prices the lowest ever recorded in this country, and a measure of National prosperity that is the marvel of modern civilization. American Free Trade is known only by its promises; unrestricted importations from Europe, cheapening of workingmen's labor, the abandonment of American industries and a general derangement and paralysis of business.

Candidate Cleveland has written to an admirer with a scheme, "The plan which you suggest is a very good one, so far as it is intended to ustruct the people." "Instruct the people! What could be more characteristic of a man than is this expression of Cleveland. He is eternally instructing the people," "enabling them to un derstand" and "giving them words of judicious counsel." Will his High Mightiness never get it into his head that this is a country where the People do the instructing, and where the politiclans, if they are wise, find in humble obedience their best and safest course?

PERSONALS.

Massachuseits has four living ex-Governors who were born In 1818 Boutwell, Chiffin, Rice and Butler, The Duke of Orleans, familiarly known as "Prince camelle," following the example of his constn. is about to become an author. The work of se's first recruit" is to be entitled "Une Espetition de Chasse dans le Nepaul." On the title par of the book is the following line: "From February 15 to June, 1890, in the prison of Clarvaux." Only 2001 copies of the work, intended for relatives and friends of His Royal Highness, are to be printed.

Captain John A. Barnes, our newly appointed con of to Chemnitz, was graduated at Union College, in sal to Chemiliz, was graduated at Union College, in the class of 1861. A little later he recruited a com-pany of soldiers at Delphil, Indiana, and was com-missioned its captain by Governor Morton. He made a callant record in the Army since 1873 the cap-rain less resident at Decatur, and has been prominently identified with the progress of that city. He has al-ways been at active Republican, and for fifteen years was secretary of the Republican central committee of his county.

Abram W. Smith, the Republican condidate for supremacy notody can be a Democrat who these Governor of Kansas, is said to be one of the biggest minr everywhere. By trade Mr. Smith is a mechanic fle served during the war as a Union soldier. He has been five times a member of the State Legi-lature.

J. F. Le Maistre, who recently celebrated the toeth anniversary of his birth at Brighton, Vt., is one of the oldest men in New England. He was born of the tale of Jersey in 1754. When fifteen years of he came to the continent, settling for a time if gluebe. The old gurtleman still possesses all he faculties and enjoys fire more than many a younger

Colonel Thomas B. Coulter, the popular and efficien sixth Amiltor of the Trenetry, has been spending part of his vacation with friends at his old home in steuben the time. The tolonel is one of the best known me a Lastern Ohio and one of the finest speakers in the tate. Colonel Coulter, who has done vigorous work or many Republican campaigns, is a large, handsome many Republican campulgus, is a large, handsomen, with a raidy complexion, long, flowing beard of a heavy head of hair. He is a particular fitted secretary charles Foster, of the Treasury.

Francis J. Kelly, of Hittsburg, has the reputation of being the tallest newspaper man in America. Mr. Kelly is almost seven feet high. He has seen life n many varied phases, having served in the British rints, squatted in Australia, and invelled twice-round the world. His first experience in America on-steed in running a locomorlic out of New York, misceptically be acted as pees agent to the Irish richet team, and thence drived into new-paper work.

Henry M. stanley is exceedingly angry, it is said, during his candidacy for Parliament. According to foreign papers, he has decided never to visit this country again.

THEY CAN'T KEEP STILL,

EVEN IN UNICINING SILENCE ABOUT THE AMERI-GAN CAMPAIGN THE ENGLISH GIVE

THEMSELVES AWAY.

From The Liverpool Echo, July 21, 1802.

Now that our home elections are over, the great conflict which is proceeding in the United States of America naturally begins to attract a fittle more attention. The light for the White Home this next full is going to be on a superhous scale, and its result may be pregnant with the most starting consequences, not alone for the criticus of the great Republic, but for the whole of the civilized and trading world. It is a battle while those at home, if they wish to show their wisdom and discretion, would do well to watch in a split of relicence and without display of feeling or partianship. British apostles of Free Trade should assume an insiderence, if they have it not. On such an occasion, it is gospel truth that if speech be silvern, allence is golfen. America is just now divided politically into two great camps, formed of Republicans on the one hand and Democrats on the other. General Harrison, the present occupant of the White House, has been chosen to again do battle for the Republicans, who are best known over here as steped to the this in Protection, and as the address and supporters of the McKinley tariff, which was beomed with the declaration that it was to raise workmen's wages throughout the States, and to finangurate an era of nubeard of peace and prosperity. The Democrats of the United States have chosen as their leader Mr. Grover Cleveland, whose tenure of office as Fresident, which closed four years ago, they recall as justifying his re-election. It is perhaps too much to say that Mr. Cleveland and his party go to the political to say that Mr. Cleveland and his party go to the politic for the fact that, which closed four years ago, they recall in favor of tariff reform, and can point to the terrible labor troubles in the country, due to the limpending great reductions in wages, as clear evidence of the fact that, whatever the McKinley bill may have terrible labor troubles in the country, due to the lin pending great reductions in wages, as clear evidence of the fact that, whatever the McKinley bill may have done in pouring increased wealth into the pockets of platecrats and monopolists like Mr. Carnegio, it has signally falled to ameliorate the condition of the masses, or to better the carnings of the artisan an mechanic. Great issues have, therefore, to be decided within the next few months, but they have to be decided by the Americans themselves and for their own good and proper reasons. The discussion of the question at issue from the Faglish point of view has only one effect in the States, and that injurious and maralyzing to those who are fighting the battle of Free Trade. Every public expression of opinion in has only one effect in the states, and that injurious and canalyzing to those who are fighting the hattle of Pree Trade. Every public expression of opinion in this country hostile to the McKinley tariff, from a British point of view, is telegraphed across the Atlantic, and eagerly reproduced in the Republican papers throughout the country. As we said before, the apostles of Free Trade if they wish to further the principles they are so proud of should rigidly hold their tongues during the present Presidential campaign. Their utterances do incalculable harm to the Democratic cause, and if Mr. Cleveland is after all defeated it will be largely owing to the too loudly and indiscreedly expressed sympathy proceeding from takes shores.

OUR ENGLISH KIN.

ONE PHASE OF THEIR PRESENT FEELING TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

London, July 22. A number of persons, English and American, have lately been explaining in print their views of the relations between England and America. This does not mean the Behring Sea question, or any other burning question of business or polities, if such there be at issue, between this country and ours. It means the state of feeling, of individual feeling, on either side, and among different classes of people. It is because there are, on both sides, different classes that it is impossible, or extremely difficult, to generalize. If there are not in America different classes there are different sections. The best Democrat will have to draw a perpendicular line if he will not draw a horizontal one. Here both may be drawn. Some months ago I gave such reasons as oc-

curred to me in explanation of the change of English feeling toward America which then seemed going on. An English critic expressed the opinion that I did this to please the Irish in America; a view which will perhaps strike you and them as novel. It is needless for me to say I have no ill will to the Irish. The feminine element in that race is so strong, as it is in other non-English races, that a difference of opinion as to matters of public policy is supposed to denote hostility or dislike to those from whom one differs. It is not a reproach to them. The Irish-on this side of the Atlantic, certainly not on the other-have had to fight for centuries a losing battle. An ingenious critic, himself an Irishman, once said that their anger and resentment against England never reached its highest point till they had emigrated to America. Once there, they discovered for the first time the real position of their own country, and perceived that, among the nations of Europe, it had no place. It was merely a part of a kingdom governed by their natural enemies, as they considered the English. Hence the note of exasperation in the Irish voice as it comes from the West,

That may be a true theory, or may not. It would, if true, account, in part, for the influence of Irish opinion about England on American opinion. A letter printed this week in "The Times" has a passage which perhaps may be quoted. "The appearance of our public men," says this writer, who avows himself an American, on the platforms of Irish meetings in America is from the instinctive feeling of securing to the under dog in the fight a fair show, rather than from a genuine belief in their wrongs." If there be any truth in that, it implies the existence, in the American as well as in the Irish, of a capacity for taking emotional views of politics. I dare say we all do, whether we know it or not. I quote the two theories merely to show from how many points the subject may be approached. No single explanation of a considerable political or social fact is likely to be complete. And there is always the original difficulty of determining whether the fact be a fact.

But let us leave the Irish out in considering Anglo (American relations. There remain quite enough matters in dispute between Great Britain and the United States. If nothing very new has occurred lately, the stock differences remain differences. I am still disposed to put the tariff first. It is not easy to convey to any other mind a just impression of the state of the British mind on this delicate matter. It is delicate because it touches their pockets. It is not less delicate because it strikes at what may be described as a religious belief. Free Trade associates it elf in the mind of the Englishman with the Bible. The dogmas of Cobden are in his view as much inspired, or almost as much, as those of the Old Testament. He knows, at any rate, that there are vast markets in the United States which are closed to him. He is angry because they are closed, and he longs to open them. He believes, quite truly, that, could be but induce us to repeal our tariff, the stream of prosperity which now flows in American channels would flow in British channels; American gold would come here instead of staying at home in

American pockets. Tell him that every other civilized nation has a tariff, he will reply, "Oh, yes, but you are English, you know." I do not think we are quite English enough to prefer English interests to American. It is only the American Democrat and his obedient humble servant, the American Mugwump, who do that. From the moment the Democratic convention declared for a Revenue Tariff, and practically for Free Trade, the British manufacturer men in the state. He is almost a grant in stature, and became a hot partisan of Cleveland. . He well knows that a Tariff which did not discriminate in favor of the American manufacturer would discriminate in favor of the British manufacturer. The law is inevitable. It cannot be otherwise. He therefore divides his hatreds. He hates the Republican and loves the Democrat. That is a qualification to be kept in mind when you are considering the state of British feeling America. Just so far as you, or any considerable portion of American citizens, are ready to sacrifice American interests to British interests, just so far does the love of the British manufacturer extend.

It has to be said that this hostile feeling, based as it is on economical tradition and on direct pecanary interest, is festered industriously by men who have no direct pecuniary interest in the matter. Nobody has poured more scorn on the Mc-Kinley Tariff than Mr. Gladstone. If there be an English statesman who has an open mind on eco nomical subjects, it is, as you know, Lord Salisbury. How far he shares it with his party is a question. They think, or some of them think, that Lord Salisbury's Hastings speech hurt them in the elections. Possibly enough it did. The use which the opponents of the Union made of it was none too scrapulous. Lord Salisbury said, as plainly as it is possible to say, that a tax on breadstuffs formed no part of his or of any possible scheme of Fair Trade or of Retaliation or of Reciprocity in England. He admitted that American fiscal policy was more injurious to England than any other, and avowed her helplessness to retaliate. In the use of tariffs no blow could be struck against America. Great Britain must continue to import American wheat. Yet, all through the English constituencies, the opponents of Lord Salisbury have been talking of the big loaf and the little loaf. Keep him in power, and your big loaf will become a small one"-that has been their cry. It is good enough politics, and he who practices it is as unscrupulous as a politician can well be.

If you care to know how deep this feeling is, you have only to consider what happened in Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain is leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons. He is, next after the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Salisbury's most important ally, and by far the most powerful influence in the country among all these politicians who cultivate politics as something between a science and a fine art. His whole political future is bound up in the defeat of the measure on account of which he left the Gladstonian party, and in the maintenance of the Union. Yet, when the Hastings speech had been delivered, he turned savagely upon its author. He has, among other convenient political instruments, a powerful newspaper which expresses such opinions as, at the moment, it may not be convenient to express from a platform. This journal published a Chamberlain manifesto in reply to the Hastings manifesto. It amounted to this: that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends cared more about Free Trade than about the Union, and that, if they were forced to choose, they would throw over the Union sooner than Free Trade. They put it plausibly enough from their point of view. Home Rule," they said, "threatens the integrity of the Empire. Fair Trade threatens its very existence; we shall accept, if we must, the lesser evil rather than the greater."

With such a piece of recent history in mind, nebedy need be in doubt as to the bitterness which sits in the inmost soul of the British Free Trader toward America as a country of Protection. Every day he broods over the statistics of falling trade. Every day has been to him a record of diminishing profits. The manufacturing wealth of America